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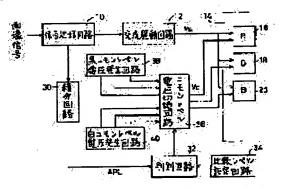
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(54) DRIVING DEVICE FOR LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY PANNEL

(57) Abstract:

PURPOSE: To provide an excellent contrast and to provide the brightness for obtaining an optimum white color.

CONSTITUTION: In a driving device applying a common level voltage Vc to the common electrode side of a liquid crystal display pannel 14 and applying an picture signal voltage Vs to the several electrode side, this device is provided with an integration circuit 30 detecting the APL(average picture level) of the liquid crystal display pannel 14, a discrimination circuit 32 comparing the APL with a setting level and discriminating the brightness and darkness of a display picture and a common voltage switching circuit 36 switching the Vc to a black common level voltage suitable for a black display and a white common level voltage suitable for a white display based on the discriminated output of the discrimination circuit 32, and the black common level voltage is adopted as the Vc when the display picture is dark, and the white common level voltage is adopted as the Vc when the picture is bright.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] In the driving gear of the liquid crystal display panel impresses a common level electrical potential difference to the common electrode side of a liquid crystal display panel, and it was made to impress a picture signal electrical potential difference to an individual electrode side An average picture level detection means to detect the average brightness level of the display image of said liquid crystal display panel, A distinction means to distinguish the light and darkness of the display image of said liquid crystal display panel by comparing the disregard level of this average picture level detection means with setting level, The common level electrical potential difference impressed to the common electrode side of said liquid crystal display panel based on the distinction output of this distinction means The driving gear of the liquid crystal display panel characterized by coming to provide the common level electrical—potential—difference means for switching switched to the black common level electrical potential difference suitable for a black display, and the white common level electrical potential difference suitable for a white display.

[Claim 2] An average picture level detection means is a driving gear of a liquid crystal display panel according to claim 1 which becomes as an integrating circuit which integrates with the picture signal between predetermined image scan periods, and outputs APL (average picture level).

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the driving gear for driving the liquid crystal display panel used as indicating equipments, such as a liquid crystal television and OA equipment.

[Description of the Prior Art] Conventionally, the driving gear of this kind of liquid crystal display panel was constituted as shown in <u>drawing 3</u>. Namely, the picture signal which carried out predetermined

signal processing by the digital disposal circuit 10 is added to the alternating current drive circuit 12. The picture signal electrical potential difference Vs outputted from this alternating current drive circuit 12 R of the liquid crystal display panel 14 (red), It is impressed by the individual electrode side of the liquid crystal cell groups 16, 18, and 20 for G (green) and B (blue), and he was trying to impress the common level electrical potential difference Vc to the common electrode side of the liquid crystal cell groups 16, 18, and 20 from the common level electrical-potential-difference generating circuit 22. [0003] that is, the liquid crystal display panel 14 can carry out an active-matrix drive, as shown in drawing 4 -- as -- each liquid crystal cell (LCD) 24 as each pixel -- the switch element 26 (for example, a field-effect transistor --) The picture signal electrical potential difference Vs and the common level electrical potential difference Vc as come to prepare FET and shown in the both ends by the side of the flow of this switch element 26 (for example, the drain side of field-effect transistor FET, a source side) at (a) of drawing 5 are impressed. He was trying to impress G (gate) pulse for a scan as shown in a switch element 26 control-side (for example, gate side of field-effect transistor FET) at (b) of drawing 5. And in order to make good contrast of the display image of the liquid crystal display panel 14, the black common level electrical potential difference which was suitable for the black display as a common level electrical potential difference Vc was adopted.

[0004] Relation between the electrical potential differences V (electrical potential difference of the difference of Vs and Vc) and light transmittance T which are generally impressed between the individual electrode of a liquid crystal cell 24 and a common electrode as shown in <u>drawing 6</u> by the continuous line Kb or the dotted line Kw is. In this drawing, the property when adopting the black common level electrical potential difference which was suitable for the black display as a common level electrical potential difference Vc is expressed, and, as for the continuous line Kb, the dotted line Kw expresses the property when adopting the white common level electrical potential difference which was suitable for the white display as a common level electrical potential difference Vc. For this reason, when the contrast at the time of Cb and white common level electrical-potential-difference adoption is set for the contrast at the time of black common level electrical-potential-difference adoption with Cw, they are Cb=Th, b/Tl, and b. -- (1)

Cw=Th, w/Tl, w -- (2)

It becomes.

[0005] Setting at the above (1) and (2) ceremony, Th, b, TI, and b express the light transmittance corresponding to the highest applied voltage Vh and the minimum applied voltage VI at the time of black common level electrical-potential-difference adoption (property of the continuous line Kb of <u>drawing 6</u>), and Th, w, TI, and w express the light transmittance corresponding to the highest applied voltage Vh and the minimum applied voltage VI at the time of white common level electrical-potential-difference adoption (property of the dotted line Kw of <u>drawing 6</u>). It turns out that the contrast Cb (<u>drawing 6</u> about 12) at the time of black common level electrical-potential-difference adoption is larger than the contrast Cw (<u>drawing 6</u> R> 6 about 4.6) at the time of white common level electrical-potential-difference adoption so that clearly from the characteristic curves Kb and Kw of the above (1), (2) types, and drawing 6.

[0006]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, although contrast could be made good in the conventional example shown in drawing 3 since the black common level electrical potential difference which was suitable for the black display as a common level electrical potential difference Vc was adopted, there was a trouble that the brightness of the image of the liquid crystal display panel 14 became less insufficient, and the optimal white could not be taken out. That is, it is because it is difficult to raise the highest applied voltage Vh to a liquid crystal cell 24 by limit of a liquid crystal driver, so the light transmittance T at the time of a white display cannot be gathered to Th, larger Th than b, and w but white display brightness becomes low rather than the time of white common level electrical—potential-difference adoption (the light transmittance T at the time of a white display can be gathered

to Th, larger Th than b, and w at this time so that clearly from drawing 6.).

[0007] This invention was made in view of the above-mentioned trouble, and the black common level electrical potential difference which was suitable for the black display as a common level electrical potential difference when dark in the display screen of a liquid crystal display panel is adopted. When a display screen is bright, while being able to acquire good contrast by adopting the white common level electrical potential difference which was suitable for the white display as a common level electrical potential difference It aims at offering the driving gear of the liquid crystal display panel which can obtain the brightness for taking out the optimal white.

[Means for Solving the Problem] In the driving gear of the liquid crystal display panel this invention impresses a common level electrical potential difference to the common electrode side of a liquid crystal display panel, and it was made to impress a picture signal electrical potential difference to an individual electrode side An average picture level detection means to detect the average brightness level of the display image of said liquid crystal display panel, A distinction means to distinguish the light and darkness of the display image of said liquid crystal display panel by comparing the disregard level of this average picture level detection means with setting level, The common level electrical potential difference impressed to the common electrode side of said liquid crystal display panel based on the distinction output of this distinction means it is characterized by coming to provide the common level electrical potential—difference means for switching switched to the black common level electrical potential difference suitable for a black display, and the white common level electrical potential difference suitable for a white display.

[0009]

[8000]

[Function] When dark in the display screen of a liquid crystal display panel, it will distinguish, if the average brightness level of the display image which the average picture level detection means detected of a distinction means is lower than setting level, and a common level electrical-potential-difference means for switching is switched to the black common level electrical-potential-difference side which was suitable for the black display in the common level electrical potential difference based on the distinction output of a distinction means. Moreover, when the screen of a liquid crystal display panel is bright, it will distinguish, if the average brightness level of the display image which the average picture level detection means detected of a distinction means is higher than setting level, and a common level electrical-potential-difference means for switching is switched to the white common level electrical-potential-difference side which was suitable for the white display in the common level electrical potential difference based on the distinction output of a distinction means. For this reason, while being able to acquire good contrast, the brightness for taking out the optimal white can be obtained. [0010]

[Example] Hereafter, one example of the driving gear of the liquid crystal display panel by this invention is explained using drawing 1. Let the same part as drawing 3 be the same sign in drawing 1. In drawing 1, 10 is the digital disposal circuit which carries out predetermined signal processing to the inputted picture signal, the alternating current drive circuit 12 combines with the output side of this digital disposal circuit 10, and like the conventional example, this alternating current drive circuit 12 is constituted so that the picture signal electrical potential difference Vs may be impressed to the individual electrode side of each liquid crystal cell 24 of the liquid crystal cell groups 16, 18, and 20 for R (red) of the liquid crystal display panel 14, G (green), and B (blue).

[0011] 30 is an integrating circuit as an example of an average picture level detection means, and this integrating circuit 30 is constituted so that a predetermined image scan period may carry out the between (for example, single frame period except blanking period) integral of the picture signal by which signal processing was carried out by said digital disposal circuit 10 and APL (average picture level) may be outputted. By the distinction circuit 32 combining with the output side of said integrating circuit 30, by comparing the setting level set up beforehand in APL outputted from said integrating circuit 30, and

the comparison level-setting circuit 34, this distinction circuit 32 is constituted so that the light and darkness of the display image of said liquid crystal display panel 14 may be distinguished.

[0012] 36 is a common level electrical-potential-difference change-over circuit. This common level electrical-potential-difference change-over circuit 36 Based on the distinction output of said distinction circuit 32, the black common level electrical potential difference outputted from the black common level electrical-potential-difference generating circuit 38 and the white common level electrical potential difference outputted from the white common level electrical-potential-difference generating circuit 40 are switched. It is constituted so that it may output to the common electrode side of each liquid crystal cell 24 of the liquid crystal cell groups 16, 18, and 20 for R (red) of said liquid crystal display panel 14, G (green), and B (blue) as a common level electrical potential difference Vc.

[0013] Below, an operation of said example is used together and from drawing 4 to drawing 6 is explained.

(b) When dark in the display screen of the liquid crystal display panel 14 It will distinguish, if the distinction circuit 32 has APL lower than the setting level set up in the comparison level-setting circuit 32 outputted from an integrating circuit 30. The common level electrical-potential-difference change-over circuit 36 The common electrode side of each liquid crystal cell 24 of the liquid crystal cell groups 16, 18, and 20 of the liquid crystal display panel 14 is supplied by making into the common level electrical potential difference Vc the black common level electrical potential difference outputted from the black common level electrical-potential-difference generating circuit 38 based on the distinction output of the distinction circuit 32. Moreover, the picture signal electrical potential difference Vs outputted from the alternating current drive circuit 12 is supplied to the individual electrode side of each liquid crystal cell 24 of the liquid crystal cell groups 16, 18, and 20 of the liquid crystal display panel 14 like the conventional example. For this reason, good contrast is acquired.

[0014] (b) When the display screen of the liquid crystal display panel 14 is bright It will distinguish, if the distinction circuit 32 has APL higher than the setting level set up in the comparison level-setting circuit 32 outputted from an integrating circuit 30. The common level electrical-potential-difference change-over circuit 36 The common electrode side of each liquid crystal cell 24 of the liquid crystal cell groups 16, 18, and 20 of the liquid crystal display panel 14 is supplied by making into the common level electrical potential difference Vc the white common level electrical potential difference outputted from the white common level electrical-potential-difference generating circuit 40 based on the distinction output of the distinction circuit 32. Moreover, the picture signal electrical potential difference Vs outputted from the alternating current drive circuit 12 is supplied to the individual electrode side of each liquid crystal cell 24 of the liquid crystal cell groups 16, 18, and 20 of the liquid crystal display panel 14 like the conventional example. For this reason, the brightness for taking out the optimal white can be obtained.

[0015] You may make it constitute a microcomputer (microcomputer) 50 from said example to a subject, as this invention is not restricted to this and a distinction means and a common level electrical—potential—difference means for switching are shown [which is formed in the distinction circuit and common level electrical—potential—difference change—over circuit which became independent in circuit] in drawing 2, although it was made like (for example, each is formed in a logical circuit or a gate circuit). [0016] That is, the microcomputer 50 formed by CPU, ROM which stored the program, RAM, an I/O Port, etc. constitutes a distinction means and a common level electrical—potential—difference means for switching. And it comes to prepare the A/D—conversion circuit 52 which carries out A/D (analog to digital) conversion of APL outputted from the integrating circuit 30, and is supplied to said microcomputer 50, and the D/A conversion circuit 54 which carries out D/A (digital/analog) conversion of the common level electrical—potential—difference information outputted from said microcomputer 50, and is supplied to the common electrode side of each liquid crystal cell 24 of the liquid crystal cell groups 16, 18, and 20 of the liquid crystal display panel 14 as a common level electrical potential difference Vc.

. [0017] Although the average picture level detection means was formed in said example in the integrating circuit which integrates with the picture signal between predetermined image scan periods, and outputs APL (average picture level), this invention is not restricted to this and should just detect the average brightness level of the display image of a liquid crystal display panel.

[Effect of the Invention] The driving gear of the liquid crystal display panel by this invention As mentioned above, since the light and darkness of the display screen of a liquid crystal display panel are distinguished with a distinction means and the common level electrical potential difference was switched to the black common level electrical potential difference and the white common level electrical potential difference means for switching When dark in a screen, the black common level electrical potential difference which was suitable for the black display as a common level electrical potential difference is adopted, and when a screen is bright, the white common level electrical potential difference which was suitable for the white display as a common level electrical potential difference which was suitable for the white display as a common level electrical potential difference which was suitable for the white display as a common level electrical potential difference which was suitable for the white display as a common level electrical potential difference can be adopted. For this reason, while being able to acquire good contrast, the brightness for taking out the optimal white can be obtained.

[Translation done.]

[0018]

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the block diagram of an important section showing one example of the driving gear of the liquid crystal display panel by this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the block diagram of an important section showing other examples.

[Drawing 3] It is the block diagram showing the conventional example.

[Drawing 4] It is the block diagram of the switch element combined with each liquid crystal cell (each pixel) and each liquid crystal cell of a liquid crystal display panel.

[Drawing 5] It is the wave form chart of the electrical potential difference impressed to each part of $\frac{drawing 4}{drawing 4}$.

[Drawing 6] It is the property Fig. showing the relation between the individual electrode of a liquid crystal cell, and the applied voltage V impressed to common inter-electrode and the light transmittance T of a liquid crystal cell, and a continuous line Kb shows the case where a black common level electrical potential difference is adopted as a common level electrical potential difference Vc, and a dotted line Kw is the property Fig. showing the case where a white common level electrical potential difference is adopted as a common level electrical potential difference Vc.

[Description of Notations]

10 — Digital disposal circuit 12 — An alternating current drive circuit, 14 — Liquid crystal display panel, 16, 18, 20 — A liquid crystal cell group, 24 — Each liquid crystal cell (each pixel) 26 — Switch element,

. 30 — An integrating circuit (an example of an average picture level detection means), 32 — Distinction circuit, 34 — A comparison level—setting circuit, 36 — Common level electrical—potential—difference change—over circuit, 38 — A black common level electrical—potential—difference generating circuit, 40 — White common level electrical—potential—difference generating circuit, APL — An average picture level, Kb — The characteristic ray at the time of black common level electrical—potential—difference adoption, Kw — The characteristic ray at the time of white common level electrical—potential—difference adoption, T — Light transmittance, Th, b, Tl, b — The peak price of the light transmittance T at the time of black common level electrical—potential—difference adoption, The minimum value, Th, w, Tl, w — The peak price of the light transmittance T at the time of white common level electrical—potential—difference adoption, the minimum value, V — Applied voltage (=|Vs-Vc|), Vc — Common level electrical potential difference [VI / Vs — Picture signal electrical potential difference. / — The minimum applied voltage Vh — The highest applied voltage]

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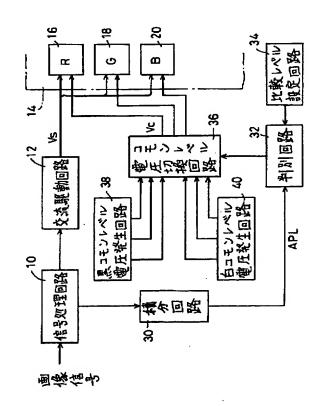
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(54)【発明の名称】 液晶ディスプレイパネルの駆動装置

(57) 【要約】

【目的】 良好なコントラストを得るとともに、最適な 白色を出すための明るさを得ること。

【構成】 液晶ディスプレイパネル14の共通電極側にコモンレベル電圧Vcを印加し、個別電極側に画像信号電圧Vsを印加する駆動装置において、液晶ディスプレイパネル14のAPL(平均画像レベル)を検出する積分回路30と、このAPLを設定レベルと比較して表示画像の明暗を判別する判別回路32と、この判別回路32の判別出力に基づいてVcを黒表示に適した黒コモンレベル電圧と白表示に適した白コモンレベル電圧に切り換えるコモンレベル電圧切換回路36とを具備し、表示画像が暗いときはVcとして黒コモンレベル電圧を採用し、画面が明るいときはVcとして白コモンレベル電圧を採用を採用する。



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【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】液晶ディスプレイパネルの共通電極側にコモンレベル電圧を印加し、個別電極側に画像信号電圧を印加するようにした液晶ディスプレイパネルの駆動装置において、前記液晶ディスプレイパネルの表示画像の平均的な明るさレベルを検出する平均画像レベル検出手段の検出レベルを設定レベルと比較することによって前記液晶ディスプレイパネルの表示画像の明暗を判別する判別手段と、この判別手段の判別出力に基づいて前記液晶ディスプレイパネルの共通電極側に印加するコモンレベル電圧を、黒表示に適した黒コモンレベル電圧と白表示に適した白コモンレベル電圧に切り換えるコモンレベル電圧切換手段とを具備してなることを特徴とする液晶ディスプレイパネルの駆動装置。

【請求項2】平均画像レベル検出手段は、所定の画像走査期間の間画像信号を積分してAPL(平均画像レベル)を出力する積分回路としてなる請求項1記載の液晶ディスプレイパネルの駆動装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、液晶テレビや〇A機器等の表示装置として用いられる液晶ディスプレイパネルを駆動するための駆動装置に関するものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】従来、この種の液晶ディスプレイパネルの駆動装置は図3に示すように構成されていた。すなわち、信号処理回路10によって所定の信号処理をした画像信号を交流駆動回路12に加え、この交流駆動回路12から出力した画像信号電圧Vsを液晶ディスプレイパ30ネル14のR(赤)、G(緑)、B(青)用の液晶セル群16、18、20の個別電極側に印加し、液晶セル群16、18、20の共通電極側にコモンレベル電圧発生回路22からコモンレベル電圧Vcを印加するようにしていた。

【0003】すなわち、液晶ディスプレイパネル14は、図4に示すように、アクティブマトリックス駆動できるように各画素としての各液晶セル(LCD)24にスイッチ要素26(例えば電界効果トランジスタ、FET)を設けてなり、このスイッチ要素26の導通側の両端(例えば電界効果トランジスタFETのドレイン側とソース側)に図5の(a)に示すような画像信号電圧Vsとコモンレベル電圧Vcとを印加し、スイッチ要素26の制御側(例えば電界効果トランジスタFETのゲート側)に図5の(b)に示すような走査用のG(ゲート)パルスを印加するようにしていた。そして、液晶ディスプレイパネル14の表示画像のコントラストを良好にするために、コモンレベル電圧Vcとして黒表示に適した黒コモンレベル電圧を採用していた。

【0004】一般に液晶セル24の個別電極と共通電極 50

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の間に印加する電圧V(VsとVcの差の電圧)と光透過率Tとの間には図6に実線Kbまたは点線Kwで示すような関係がある。この図において、実線Kbはコモンレベル電圧Vcとして黒表示に適した黒コモンレベル電圧を採用したときの特性を表わし、点線Kwはコモンレベル電圧を採用したときの特性を表わしている。このため、黒コモンレベル電圧採用時のコントラストをCb、白コモンレベル電圧採用時のコントラストをCwとおくと、

C b=Th, b/Tl, b… (1) Cw=Th, w/Tl, w… (2) となる。

【0005】前記(1)、(2)式において、Th, bとT1, bは黒コモンレベル電圧採用時(図6の実線Kbの特性)における最高印加電圧Vhと最低印加電圧Vlに対応した光透過率を表わし、Th, wとT1, wは白コモンレベル電圧採用時(図6の点線Kwの特性)における最高印加電圧Vhと最低印加電圧Vlに対応した光透過率を表わす。前記(1)、(2)式および図6の特性曲線Kb、Kwから明らかなように、黒コモンレベル電圧採用時のコントラストCb(図6では約12)は、白コモンレベル電圧採用時のコントラストCw(図6では約4.6)より大きいことが判る。

[0006]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、図3に示した従来例では、コモンレベル電圧Vcとして黒表示に適した黒コモンレベル電圧を採用していたので、コントラストを良好にすることはできるが、液晶ディスプレイパネル14の画像の明るさが足りなくなり、最適な白色が出せないという問題点があった。すなわち、液晶ドライバの制限により液晶セル24への最高印加電圧Vhを上げることが困難なので、白表示時の光透過率TをTh,bより大きいTh,wへ上げることができず、白コモンレベル電圧採用時(このときは図6から明らかなト・、中表示時の光透過率TをTh,bより大きいTh,wへ上げることができる。)よりも白表示輝度が低くなるからである。

【0007】本発明は上述の問題点に鑑みなされたもので、液晶ディスプレイパネルの表示画面が暗いときはコモンレベル電圧として黒表示に適した黒コモンレベル電圧を採用し、表示画面が明るいときはコモンレベル電圧として白表示に適した白コモンレベル電圧を採用することによって、良好なコントラストを得ることができるとともに、最適な白色を出すための明るさを得ることのできる液晶ディスプレイパネルの駆動装置を提供することを目的とするものである。

[0008]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は、液晶ディスプレイパネルの共通電極側にコモンレベル電圧を印加し、個別電極側に画像信号電圧を印加するようにした液晶デ

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ィスプレイパネルの駆動装置において、前記液晶ディス プレイパネルの表示画像の平均的な明るさレベルを検出 する平均画像レベル検出手段と、この平均画像レベル検 出手段の検出レベルを設定レベルと比較することによっ て前記液晶ディスプレイパネルの表示画像の明暗を判別 する判別手段と、この判別手段の判別出力に基づいて前 記液晶ディスプレイパネルの共通電極側に印加するコモ ンレベル電圧を、黒表示に適した黒コモンレベル電圧と 白表示に適した白コモンレベル電圧に切り換えるコモン レベル電圧切換手段とを具備してなることを特徴とする 10 ものである。

[0009]

【作用】液晶ディスプレイパネルの表示画面が暗いとき は、判別手段は、平均画像レベル検出手段が検出した表 示画像の平均的な明るさレベルが設定レベルより低いと 判別し、コモンレベル電圧切換手段は、判別手段の判別 出力に基づいてコモンレベル電圧を黒表示に適した黒コ モンレベル電圧側へ切り換える。また、液晶ディスプレ イパネルの画面が明るいときは、判別手段は、平均画像 レベル検出手段が検出した表示画像の平均的な明るさレ ベルが設定レベルより高いと判別し、コモンレベル電圧 切換手段は、判別手段の判別出力に基づいてコモンレベ ル電圧を白表示に適した白コモンレベル電圧側へ切り換 える。このため、良好なコントラストを得ることができ るとともに、最適な白色を出すための明るさを得ること ができる。

[0010]

【実施例】以下、本発明による液晶ディスプレイパネル の駆動装置の一実施例を図1を用いて説明する。図1に おいて図3と同一部分は同一符号とする。図1におい て、10は入力した画像信号に所定の信号処理を行なう 信号処理回路で、この信号処理回路10の出力側には交 流駆動回路12が結合し、この交流駆動回路12は、従 来例と同様に、画像信号電圧Vsを液晶ディスプレイパ ネル14のR (赤)、G (緑)、B (青) 用の液晶セル 群16、18、20のそれぞれの液晶セル24の個別電 極側に印加するように構成されている。

【0011】30は平均画像レベル検出手段の一例とし ての積分回路で、この積分回路30は、前記信号処理回 路10で信号処理された画像信号を所定の画像走査期間 の間(例えば帰線消去期間を除いた単一フレーム期間) 積分してAPL(平均画像レベル)を出力するように構 成されている。前記積分回路30の出力側には判別回路 32が結合し、この判別回路32は、前記積分回路30 から出力するAPLと比較レベル設定回路34で予め設 定した設定レベルとを比較することによって、前記液晶 ディスプレイパネル14の表示画像の明暗を判別するよ うに構成されている。

【0012】36はコモンレベル電圧切換回路で、この コモンレベル電圧切換回路36は、前記判別回路32の 50

判別出力に基づいて、黒コモンレベル電圧発生回路38 から出力する黒コモンレベル電圧と白コモンレベル電圧 発生回路40から出力する白コモンレベル電圧とを切り 換えて、前記液晶ディスプレイパネル14のR(赤)、 G (緑)、B (青) 用の液晶セル群16、18、20の それぞれの液晶セル24の共通電極側にコモンレベル電 圧Vcとして出力するように構成されている。

【0013】つぎに、前記実施例の作用を図4から図6 までを併用して説明する。

(イ) 液晶ディスプレイパネル14の表示画面が暗いと きは、判別回路32は、積分回路30から出力するAP しが比較レベル設定回路32で設定した設定レベルより 低いと判別し、コモンレベル電圧切換回路36は、判別 回路32の判別出力に基づいて黒コモンレベル電圧発生 回路38から出力する黒コモンレベル電圧をコモンレベ ル電圧Vcとして液晶ディスプレイパネル14の液晶セ ル群16、18、20の各液晶セル24の共通電極側に 供給する。また、交流駆動回路12から出力した画像信 号電圧Vsは、従来例と同様に、液晶ディスプレイパネ ル14の液晶セル群16、18、20の各液晶セル24 の個別電極側に供給される。このため、良好なコントラ ストが得られる。

【0014】(ロ)液晶ディスプレイパネル14の表示 画面が明るいときは、判別回路32は、積分回路30か ら出力するAPLが比較レベル設定回路32で設定した 設定レベルより高いと判別し、コモンレベル電圧切換回 路36は、判別回路32の判別出力に基づいて白コモン レベル電圧発生回路40から出力する白コモンレベル電 圧をコモンレベル電圧Vcとして液晶ディスプレイパネ ル14の液晶セル群16、18、20の各液晶セル24 の共通電極側に供給する。また、交流駆動回路12から 出力した画像信号電圧Vsは、従来例と同様に、液晶デ ィスプレイパネル14の液晶セル群16、18、20の 各液晶セル24の個別電極側に供給される。このため、 最適な白色を出すための明るさを得ることができる。

【0015】前記実施例では、判別手段やコモンレベル 電圧切換手段を回路的に独立した判別回路やコモンレベ ル電圧切換回路で形成する(例えばそれぞれを論理回路 やゲート回路で形成する) ようにしたが、本発明はこれ に限るものでなく、例えば図2に示すように、マイコン (マイクロコンピュータ) 50を主体に構成するように してもよい。

【0016】すなわち、CPU、プログラムを格納した ROM、RAM、I/Oポート等によって形成されたマ イコン50によって判別手段、コモンレベル電圧切換手 段を構成する。そして、積分回路30から出力したAP LをA/D (アナログ/デジタル)変換して前記マイコ ン50に供給するA/D変換回路52と、前記マイコン 50から出力したコモンレベル電圧情報をD/A(デジ タル/アナログ)変換し、コモンレベル電圧Vcとして

液晶ディスプレイパネル 14 の液晶セル群 16、18、20 の各液晶セル 24 の共通電極側に供給するD/A変換回路 54 とを設けてなるものである。

【0017】前記実施例では、平均画像レベル検出手段は、所定の画像走査期間の間画像信号を積分してAPL (平均画像レベル)を出力する積分回路で形成するようにしたが、本発明はこれに限るものでなく、液晶ディスプレイパネルの表示画像の平均的な明るさレベルを検出するものであればよい。

[0018]

【発明の効果】本発明による液晶ディスプレイパネルの駆動装置は、上記のように、判別手段によって液晶ディスプレイパネルの表示画面の明暗を判別し、コモンレベル電圧切換手段によってコモンレベル電圧を黒コモンレベル電圧と白コモンレベル電圧に切り換えるようにしたので、画面が暗いときはコモンレベル電圧として黒表示に適した黒コモンレベル電圧を採用し、画面が明るいときはコモンレベル電圧ととできる。このため、良好なコントラストを得ることができるとともに、最適な白色を20出すための明るさを得ることができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明による液晶ディスプレイパネルの駆動装置の一実施例を示す要部のプロック図である。

【図2】他の実施例を示す要部のブロック図である。

【図3】従来例を示すプロック図である。

【図4】液晶ディスプレイパネルの各液晶セル(各画

素) および各液晶セルに結合したスイッチ要素の構成図である。

【図5】図4の各部に印加する電圧の波形図である。

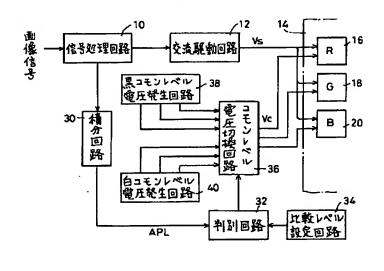
【図6】液晶セルの個別電極と共通電極間に印加する印加電圧Vと液晶セルの光透過率Tとの関係を示す特性図で、実線Kbはコモンレベル電圧Vcとして黒コモンレベル電圧を採用した場合を示し、点線Kwはコモンレベル電圧Vcとして白コモンレベル電圧を採用した場合を示す特性図である。

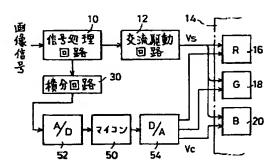
【符号の説明】

12…交流駆動回路、14…液 10…信号処理回路、 晶ディスプレイパネル、16、18、20…液晶セル 26…スイッチ要 群、24…各液晶セル(各画素)、 素、30…積分回路(平均画像レベル検出手段の一 34…比較レベル設定回路、 例)、32…判別回路、 36…コモンレベル電圧切換回路、38…黒コモンレベ ル電圧発生回路、40…白コモンレベル電圧発生回路、 APL…平均画像レベル、Kb…黒コモンレベル電圧採 用時における特性線、Kw…白コモンレベル電圧採用時 における特性線、T…光透過率、Th, b、Tl, b… 黒コモンレベル電圧採用時における光透過率Tの最高 値、最低値、Th, w、Tl, w…白コモンレベル電圧 採用時における光透過率Tの最高値、最低値、V…印加 電圧(= | Vs-Vc |)、Vc…コモンレベル電圧、

V 1 …最低印加電圧、V h …最高印加電圧、 V s … 画像信号電圧。

【図1】

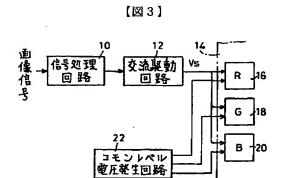




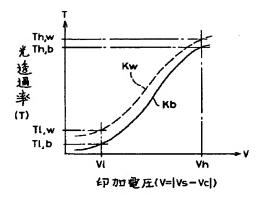
【図2】

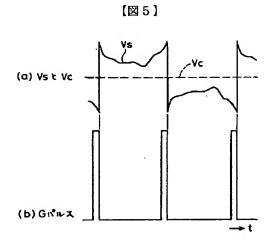
GIVIN 2 26 Vc

【図4】









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